DONOVAN'S LEAP TO DEATH.

THE FAMOUS BRIDGE JUMPER MEETS HIS FATE IN ENGLAND.

He Sprang from Hungerford Bridge, London, Only to Terminate His Reckless Career—He Eclipsed All Until Matthew Byrne Beat His Record Last Friday.

(New York Star, Aug. 8.)

Fearless Lawrence M. Donovan, the bridge jumper, has made his last jump. The following cablegram, received at the Police Gazette office yesterday, tells the sad story of his death:

"LONDON, Aug. 7.—Larry Donovan this morning jumped from Hungerford Bridge and was drowned. G. W. ATKINSON."

Lawrence Donovon, or "Larry," as he was familiarly called by his friends, seemed to know no fear. He first gained notoriety by jumping from the Brooklyn Bridge on August 28, 1886, eclipsing Steve Brodie's famous drop by about fifteen feet. Larry was born at No. 55 Frankfort street, New York, twenty-six years ago. His parents, who were natives of the Green Isle, gave him a fair education. The young man, while dutiful, managed to have his own way a good deal. His father, Lawrence Donovan, saved a little money by hard work, but just as Larry had arrived at the age when he could enter college the old gentleman wrote a book, entitled "Common Sense Facts."

He was unable to find a firm willing to put it on the market, and published it himself. It was almost a complete failure, and the old gentleman sank all his ready money in it. It was then that Larry was sent to work to help support the family. After knocking about from place to place for a few years he joined the regular army, but the military routine did not suit his roving disposition, and when his enlistment time was up he came back to this city. He secured a position in a downtown printing office, and in a short time found himself a full fledged pressman.

The death of Professor Odlum, who was killed in jumping from the Brooklyn Bridge on May 24, 1885, created a good deal of excitement throughout the city. It was thought that his sad end would prevent others from undertaking the feat, but in July of the following year Steve Brodie dropped from the trestle-work of the bridge safely into the river, and electrified the residents of this city. He was the first man who had made the leap in safety, and it was thought he had done it more by good luck than anything else.

No one dreamed that anybody would ever attempt the jump again, considering Brodie's miraculous escape from death, but on August 28, a month later, Donovan made the leap in safety from a point fifteen feet higher than where Brodie had dropped. Justice Duffy in the Tombs Police Court fined Larry $10, which was paid by Richard K. Fox. The young man said he had made the jump for a wager of $500. He refused to say with whom the wager, but it was said that Richard K. Fox was the man. Shortly after this Larry told his friends that he was going to dive head foremost off the bridge. This was communicated to the police, and when he attempted to perform the feat he was arrested by a bridge policeman who had been waiting for him and again arraigned before Judge Duffy. The latter committed him to the Tombs, and only released him after he had promised to do no more jumping about the city.

Larry had been in prison for several weeks, and when discharged immediately left the city. He was next heard of at Niagara Falls, where he jumped from the Suspension Bridge, a distance of 195 feet, without even sustaining a scratch. He then journeyed through the country, making high jumps wherever the opportunity offered, and before coming to this city leaped from the Chestnut street bridge in Philadelphia into the Schuylkill.

Here for a time he exhibited himself in a dime museum, and, growing tired of this, he organized a variety company and started on a tour of the States. [illegible] as Jersey, however, when the company went to pieces through lack of patronage, and once more Larry returned to his native city. For a time he remained quiet; then suddenly he went to London to astonish the British with with his wonderful jumps. He jumped off the London Bridge, and was again arrested and released on his promise not to do it again. From London he went to Scotland, and after leaping from several high bridges in that country returned to the English metropolis. There he wrote to his friends that he had been introduced to the Prince of Wales and several other dignitaries.

In January last he announced that he had given up bridge jumping and was about to bring a pugilistic combination to this country. But this fell through, and nothing more was heard of him until the cablegram announcing his death was received yesterday. It was signed by George W. Atkinson, editor of the London Sporting Life, and there is hardly any doubt of its truth.

Hungerford Bridge spans the Thames in London near the Charing Cross station. It is an iron suspension structure, about 100 feet high, and is between the Waterloo and Westminster bridges. Donovan probably jumped at low tide, and as the river is very shallow became wedged in the mud and was drowned.

As soon as the news of his death was received a reporter of the Star called at Donovan's mother's home at No. 58 New Chambers street, and not wishing to shock the old lady, told her that Larry had jumped in London and was badly injured. The woman's grief was so pitiful that he did not dare to tell her he was dead. Her two daughters, Mary and Tassie, who are both younger than Larry, were soon in tears, and he was compelled to beat a hasty retreat. For several years Larry's father has been slightly deranged. His sisters, who are employed as feather curlers, manage, with the money sent by Larry now and then, to support the little household.

The Greatest American Gun.

The successful trial of the new ten-inched rifled breech-loading gun, the largest ever constructed in this country, is an event or more than ordinary importance. With a projectile weighing five hundred pounds and a powder charge of two hundred pounds, an initial velocity of two thousand feet was obtained for it at the Annapolis proving grounds recently. It is intended to have a charge of two hundred and fifty pounds of powder, which would doubtless increase its muzzle velocity to the estimated twenty-one hundred feet per seconds. With the latter charge its five hundred-pound projectile could effect a penetration of twenty-three and one-half inches in wrought iron.

The weight of this gun is about fifty-eight thousand pounds and that of its carriage about thirty-two thousand. It was found that the turret carriage, which was in this instance designed for the Miantonomoh, also worked in a very satisfactory way. The addition of this calibre to the six-inch guns and eight-inch guns already introduced must be regarded as a great step forward in American heavy gun manufacture. Of the vessels thus far constructed, none would be able to carry a ten-inch steel gun of this character. But all the double-turret monitors now in course of completion will require them, and it is also designed that the unarmored cruiser Charleston, building at San Francisco, shall carry two of them. The armored vessels will take these and still larger calibres. With this success achieved, the twelve-inch gun will next be attempted.

FARM FEEDING STUFFS.

Analyses of their Constituents, Made at the Experimental Station in Columbia.

Explanatory Remarks.—To prevent possible misunderstanding, and for the convenience of those who may not be familiar with the terms employed in expressing the results of analyses of feeding stuffs, the following explanations are offered:

Moisture.—All vegetable substances, however dry they may seem to be, contain water. This is generally designated moisture, and is determined by the loss in weight of the substance on drying it for several hours at 100 degrees C., the boiling point of water.

Ash.—The mineral or non-volatile residue remaining after carefully burning the vegetable matter, is known as ash. Some of its constituents are important substances. In the ash also are contained most of the manurial matters withdrawn by the plant from the soil.

Crude Fat.—On extracting dry vegetable matter with ether, the fat or vegetable oils, with small quantities of wax, coloring matter, etc., are obtained. This extract is called crude fat.

Crude Fiber.—An agricultural plant is an aggregation of microscopic cells. The walls of these cells consist of cellulose. When the plant is young and tender, the cellulose is largely digestible; but, as the plant grows, these cell-walls thicken and become tough and woody. In this condition the cellulose, or crude fiber, is no longer digestible; and is not acted upon by dilute acids or alkalies. Cotton and linen are examples of almost pure cellulose.

Crude Protein, or Crude Albuminoids.—For the sake of uniformity these terms are made to embrace all of the nitrogeneous substances of the plant, viz., true albuminoids, amides and nitrates. The true albuminoids, which form much the larger part of the nitrogenous compounds present in the plant, constitute a group of closely related bodies, strongly resembling albumin in their properties. In the animal they form the muscles, and most of the solid matter of the blood and nerves. The white of an egg, muscular fiber, gluten and casein, are familiar examples of this important group of bodies. The amides, generally present in much smaller quantity, are substituted ammonia compounds, supposed to have a much lower nutritive value than the albuminoids.

Non-Nitrogenous Extract, or Carbohydrates.—Here belong the remainder of the substances contained in the plant, after substracting Moisture, Ash, Crude Fat, Crude Fiber and Crude Protein. They are compounds free from nitrogen, and are soluble in either water, dilute acids, or dilute alkalies; hence the terms Non-nitrogenous, or Nitrogen-free Extract. The starches, sugars, gums, pectin, organic acids, and the tender parts of the vegetable fiber are the more important of these compounds.

The albuminoids and fats are the most valuable constituents of foods, although importance attaches also to the nitrogen-free extracts and even to the fiber and ash.

Sweet Potatoes, "Georgia Bucks," grown in Lexington county.—Moisture at 100 degrees C, 73,31; Dry matter, 26.69. Total, 100.00 per cent.

Analysis of Dry Matter.—Ash, 4.42; Crude Fat, 1.13; Crude Fiber, 2.89; Crude Protein, 4.51; Non-nitrogenous Extract (Carbohydrates) 87.05. Total, 100.00 per cent.

Analysis of the Fresh Potatoes.—Moisture at 100 degrees C, 73.31; Ash, 1.18; Crude Fat, .30; Crude Fiber, .77; Crude Protein, 1.20; Non-nitrogenous Extract (Carbohydrates) 23.24. Total, 100.00 per cent.

This is about an average potato. The analysis agrees fairly well with the average of a number of analyses of potatoes grown on American soil, the results being slightly below the average.

Soja Beans, grown by W. H. Perry, Greenville, S. C.—Moisture at 100 degrees C, 10.00; Dry Matter, 90.00. Total, 100.00 per cent.

Analysis of Dry Matter.—Ash, 5.24; Crude Fat, 18.77; Crude Fiber, 2.72; Crude Protein, 39.17; Non-Nitrogenous Extract (Carbohydrates) 34.10. Total, 100.00 per cent.

Analysis of the Beans.—Moisture, 10.00; Ash, 4.72; Crude Fat, 16.89; Crude Fiber, 2.45; Crude Protein, 35.25; Non-Nitrogenous Extract (Carbohydrates) 30.69. Total, 100.00 per cent.

As is apparent from the analysis, this is a feeding stuff of great value; the crude proteins and fat are exceedingly high, and the crude fiber quite low.

Bermuda Hay, grown on the Station Farm at Columbia, S. C.—Moisture at 100 degrees, 10.36; Dry Matter 89.64. Total, 100.00 per cent.

Analysis of Dry Matter.—Ash, 9.59; Crude Fat, 2.44; Crude Fiber, 24.15; Crude Protein, 8.76; Non-Nitrogenous Extract (Carbohydrates) 54.06. Total, 100.00 per cent.

Analysis of the Hay as received.—Moisture at 100 degrees C, 10.00; Ash, 8.60; Crude Fat, 2.19; Crude Fiber, 21.65; Crude Protein, 8.75. Total, 100.00 per cent.

Vetch in full bloom, from Station Farm at Columbia, S. C.—Moisture at 100 degrees C, 85.54; Dry Matter, 14.46. Total, 100.00 per cent.

Analysis of Dry Matter.—Ash, 10.11; Crude Fat, 4.11; Crude Fiber, 17.50; Crude Protein, 28.63; Non-Nitrogenous Extract (Carbohydrates) 39.65. Total, 100.00 per cent.

	In freshly cut grass.	In the cured hay.
Moisture at 100° C.....	85.54	9.85
Ash	1.46	9.11
Crude Fat.....	59	3.71
Crude Fiber.....	8.53	15.78
Crude Protein.....	4.13	25.81
Non-Nitrogenous Ex.	5.75	35.74
	100.00	100.00

The good qualities of this material are manifest. The amount of crude protein is large, and it is highly digestible.

Vetch, with pods half developed, from Station Farm at Columbia, S. C.—Moisture at 100 degrees C, 76.44; Dry Matter 23.56. Total, 100.00 per cent.

Analysis of Dry Matter.—Ash, 8.97; Crude Fat, 3.52; Crude Fiber, 19.04; Crude Protein, 20.12; Non-Nitrogenous Extract (Carbohydrates) 48.35. Total, 100.00 per cent.

	In freshly cut grass.	In the cured hay.
Moisture at 100° C.....	76.44	9.87
Ash.....	2.11	8.09
Crude Fat	0.83	3.17
Crude Fiber.....	4.49	17.16
Crude Protein.....	4.75	18.13

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Columbia, S. C.

Most every man is ambitious to make his "pile," but the tramp flees when he is asked to make a wood pile.

THE DE BRAAK LOCATED.

THE SUNKEN ENGLISH SLOOP-OF-WAR WITH MILLIONS ON BOARD

In Twelve Fathoms of Water—Dr. Pancoast Brings the News from the Breakwater and Hurries to New York.

(Philadelphia Times, Aug. 9.)

Dr. Seth Pancoast, of No. 931 Arch street, who has spent $12,000 in the past two years trying to locate the sunken English sloop-of-war De Braak, came up from the Breakwater yesterday morning, and after remaining at his house long enough to write three or four telegrams, hurried to the Broad street station and took a train for New York.

He was excited over the discovery made by Capt. Charles A. Adams and Lieut Geo. P. Blow, of the navy, who are positive that they have at last located the De Braak, which was supposed to have on board $10,000,000 in gold and silver when she went down on the 25th of May, 1798.

Dr. Pancoast went to New York to get four or five of the best divers that money can hire. He will hurry back to this city, and, if possible, will leave the Broad street station for Lewes on the 3.01 train this afternoon over the Delaware Division of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road.

THE DISCOVERY.

The steamboat City of Long Branch, which was fitted up at an expense of several thousand dollars, left this city ten days ago, thoroughly equipped to spend the summer and next winter searching for the sunken sloop. Captain Adams, who has been in the navy twenty-five years, and Lieutenant Blow had charge of the expedition, and all the necessary charts and nautical implements were furnished by the Government.

The discovery of the sloop was made late on Tuesday, when a diver brought up a petrified piece of teak wood, of which the De Braak was built.

The grappling irons were covered with verdigris and strong evidences that the irons had come in contact with the copper which was on the De Braak at the time she sunk. The City of Long Branch lies directly over the supposed wreck. The irons were lowered in twelve fathoms of water three-quarters of a mile out from the Breakwater. The same spot, according to calculation, where the grappling irons came in contact with copper two years ago. The present expedition, which is being carried on on scientific principles, it was decided was to be the final attempt to find the hidden treasure.

THE GOVERNMENT'S BIG SLICE.

The Government entered into a contract with the International Submarine Company, of New Haven, having its place of business in this city, on the 25th of August, 1880, in conformity with a contract also entered into between Dr. Pancoast and the International Submarine Company. The Government's contract was made on the strength of section 3,755 of the revised statutes of the United States, which says: "The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make any contract which he may deem for the interest of the Government for the preservation, sale or collection of any property or the proceeds thereof which may have become wrecked, abandoned or become derelict, being within the jurisdiction of the United States or which ought to come to the United States."

The Goverment is to receive ten per cent. on the amount found.

A syndicate, composed principally of Philadelphians, is interested in the recovery of the treasure. James J. Kane is at the head of it, although Dr. Pancoast, who has so persistently worked to find the treasure, is the man who organized the syndicate and he is the man who delivers the shares of stock and receives the money. One hundred shares of stock were issued at $300 a share. About eighty of the shares were sold up to the middle of July, and the cashier of the Second National Bank, of Hoboken, is believed to have purchased the remaining twenty shares. The certificates of stock read:

"It is estimated that the 'Braak' contained treasures valued at from ten to twenty millions of dollars. In case ten millions are recovered this certificate will entitle ——— ten thousand dollars and a pro rata upon any greater or lesser amount received by said third party."

GOLD AND SILVER AND PRECIOUS STONES.

The prize was taken to Halifax, where the following record was found: "The sloop-of-war De Braak, Captain James Erew, captured off the Capes of Delaware, in 1798, a Spanish vessel, the Don or St. Francis Xavier."

Capt. Charles Sanborn, a noted submarine diver, who in 1867 contemplated securing a concussion from the Government for raising this vessel, visited Halifax for the purpose of getting information. He secured a newspaper published in 1798. The following is a notice giving an account of the loss of the vessel; "H. B. M. sloop-of-war De Braak, we are informed, was capsized off the Capes of Deleware, returning from a successful cruise on the Spanish Main. She had on board seventy tons of copper and an immense amount of treasures, consisting of gold and silver bars and precious stones." Captain Sanborn afterwards went South, with the intention of returning the following spring and commencing operations. While there he was taken sick and died.

A Railway Catechism.

How many miles of railway in the United States? One hundred and fifty thousand six hundred miles—about half the mileage of the world.

How much have they cost? Nine billion dollars.

How many people are employed by them? More than a million.

Who built the first locomotive in the United States? Peter Cooper.

How long does a steel rail last with average wear? About eighteen years.

What is the cost of a palace sleeping car? About fifteen thousand dollars, or seventeen thousand dollars if "vestibuled."

What is the cost of a high-class eight-wheel passenger locomotive? About eighty-five hundred dollars.

What is the highest railroad in the United States? Denver and Rio Grande, Marshall Pass, ten thousand eight hundred and fifty-two feet.

What is the highest railroad bridge in the United States? Kinzua viaduct, on the Erie road, three hundred and five feet high.

What is the longest railway bridge span in the United States? Cantilever span in Poughkeepsie bridge, five hundred and forty-eight feet.

What is the longest mileage operated by a single system? Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system, about eight thousand miles.

What line of railway extends farthest East and West? Canadian Pacific Railway, running from Quebec to the Pacific Ocean.

What is the fastest time made by a train? Ninety-two miles in ninety-three minutes, one mile being made in forty-six seconds, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

What is the fastest time made between Jersey City and San Francisco? Three days, seven hours, thirty-nine minutes and sixteen seconds. Special theatrical train, 1886.

What are the chances of fatal accident in railway travel? One killed in ten million. Satistics show more are killed by falling out of windows than in railway accidents.

A STRANGE LOVE STORY.

How a White Girl Died for a Young and Handsome Savage.

In Australia several attempts have been made to educate the blacks out of their nomadic habits and into civil life, but in almost every case the philanthropic effort has failed to eradicate the instincts of barbarism. Mr. Ballou, in "Under the Southern Cross," tells the romantic story of one of these failures. A young native, a lad of 10 years, was taken from his wild life and brought to Brisbane to be educated and to grow up in the home of a white family. Those engaged in the experiment secured the consent of the boy, of his parents and of the tribe. They did their best to make him comfortable and happy. During nine years everything promised success.

At school he proved an apt scholar and became a favorite with the pupils and teachers. He was dressed like his associates and seemed so satisfied with a civilized life that many good men and women looked forward to the day when he would exert a strong and beneficial influence upon his own people. One day, shortly after he had passed his nineteenth birthday, he was missing from Brisbane. No one knew what had become of him except one young lady, and she kept her knowledge to herself. After months of search he was found at his former home living the nomadic life of a naked savage. No inducement could prevail upon him to return and live among his friends. At last there came out the romance which revealed the secret of the young black's nine years' sojourn among the whites of Brisbane. He had fallen in love with the lovely daughter of the white family with which he made his home. She reciprocated his attachment, for he was a fine specimen of his race, and her influence made him studious and a sojourner at her father's house. When his hereditary feelings begat a longing for the bush and a nomadic life she restrained him from returning to his tribe.

At last he frankly told her that he loved her too sincerely to suggest that she should go with him to his savage home, but that he was unhappy and restless and must seek his native wilds. She had the good sense not to protest against the separation, for he would not remain and she would not go. Accepting the inevitable, they parted; he to live as a savage and she to die.

Trained Nurses.

A young hospital physician at Buffalo said the other night: A good many sentimental people imagine that it's just lovely to be a nurse. They think how sweet it must be to bathe the placid brow of the sufferer, to put cool pillows under his head, and to talk to him in low, soothing tones. But when you have alighted from your romantic balloon on the hard-ground of fact it doesn't seem so lovely, after all. There is no dilletanteism in a hospital. The girl that daubs plaques and strums the piano badly is not the kind of girl you find doing hospital work. Almost all the work that a nurse has to do in a hospital is drudgery of the most disillusioning kind, and only girls that have the real desire to do the work and to succeed in it, whatever discomforts it may entail on them, ever go through with it. That is why these trained nurses are an extraordinary band of young women. For the sake of proficiency in their profession they have gone through more than most girls dream of. They deserve all the praise and honor that are bestowed upon them.

Democratic Gains in Kentucky.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., August 7.—The election just held here has been the most exciting one in years. The county has heretofore been 1,800 Republican, but this time has gone 700 Democratic. A Sheriff and Judge of the Common Pleas Court were elected.

WOODBINE, Ky., August 7.—At Page precinct in Knox county a difficulty arose on a bet on the election. Jim Jones struck Bill Gilbert in the mouth, when Jack Smith took sides with Gilbert and stabbed Jones in the neck, from which wound he died about 7 o'clock last evening. No arrests have been made. Four men are reported killed in Indian Creek, which is also in Knox county, but as yet have been unable to learn the particulars, except that it was about politics.

A cynical bachelor offers to prove by statistics that two wives elope to one husband, that three widows remarry to one widower, and that seven-tenths of the engagements which are broken are broken by women.

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